



Sun

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; fair to-morrow; warmer;
moderate southwest winds.
Highest temperature today, 67; lowest, 56.
Detailed weather, wind and temperature reports on page 11.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 251.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1916. Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

GERMANS GAIN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MEUSE

Continue Bombardment of
Hill 304 and Make Fur-
ther Progress.

ADVANCE ON 550 YARD
FRONT ON EAST BANK

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Paris, May 7.—The German attack on Hill 304, on the west bank of the Meuse, which began last Thursday and resulted Friday in the capture of French positions on the north slopes of the hill, was continued yesterday and today, the attacking forces making another gain today east of the hill.

The assault which gained this latest success for the Crown Prince's troops on this side of the Meuse was made after an extremely heavy bombardment which had continued unceasingly for two days. The front attacked extends from Hill 304 to Le Mort Homme, with the valley of the Bethemont brook in the middle of the line.

The first German attacks were repulsed, but after these had been repeated time after time the attacking forces won a foothold in the French positions on the eastern slopes of the hill, close to the Bethemont brook. It already has been remarked by military writers that this brook obviously is one of the weak points tactically in the French defensive line. The weakness in the topographical situation, it is presumed, has been taken advantage of in the German plans by the use of the batteries on Le Mort Homme and Hill 304 and by whatever mobile force was regarded as necessary for the holding of the valley itself.

Attack Center of Line.

This line of Hill 304—Le Mort Homme—was first attacked in the recent renewal of the German offensive on its eastern flank, at Le Mort Homme. Here the French by a counter offensive gained the mastery and, as has been announced, have pushed the Germans from Hill 245, the height which they held to the north of Hill 255, the summit of Le Mort Homme proper. The continued attacks on Hill 304 form a continuation of the left or western flank of this sector and resulted in a gain on the northern slopes of the hill, with a check for the attacking forces before the summit was reached. The attack reported today on the eastern slopes of this hill is virtually an attack against the center of the line.

Another German gain is announced tonight on the east bank of the river, between the Bois d'Haudromont and Fort Douaumont. This gain was made on a front of some 550 yards in the region of the Bois d'Haudromont, forming the western part of the front attacked.

The offensive on the eastern bank of the river was preceded by a violent artillery bombardment which was repeated several times over the whole front of attack without success before the gain was made on the western flank. Further to the east the German gains were very active at the base of the Heights of the Meuse, but no infantry attacks were made in this region.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office tonight follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse an extremely violent bombardment which continued without cessation for two days in the region of Hill 304 was followed today by a strong German attack directed against our front between Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The enemy made repeated efforts to penetrate into our trenches east of Hill 304. Everywhere else he was repulsed with serious losses, which were inflicted by our machine guns, the fire of our batteries, which bombarded the German lines energetically. On the right bank, after an intense artillery bombardment, the Germans launched several successive attacks on our trenches between the Bois d'Haudromont and Fort Douaumont. On the eastern bank of the river, the enemy secured a foothold in the Heights of the Meuse (517 yards). On the right bank and the eastern part of this front all our trenches were broken down.

In the West there was great artillery activity in the sectors at the foot of the Heights of the Meuse.

There was no important event on the front of the front except for the capture of the Heights of the Meuse.

The Germans made an attack last night south of the Somme, but in spite of the intensity of the artillery preparation, they were repulsed and did not reach the front line.

German Repulsed Near Lihons.

The afternoon communiqué was as follows: South of the Somme the Germans, after an intense artillery preparation, made an attack on our positions near Lihons. They were repulsed by our machine guns and our artillery. They were repulsed before they reached the front line.

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FRENCH ATTACK FAILS.

Assault Near Thiaumont Farm.

East of the Meuse, Repulsed.

BERLIN, via London, May 7.—A French attack made early yesterday near the Thiaumont farm, southwest of Douaumont, was repulsed, as were French detachments which attempted reconnoitering missions at various points. The fighting west of the Meuse continued yesterday.

Fighting was continued yesterday west of the Meuse. The artillery on both sides was especially active. East of the river a French attack made during the early hours in the region of the Thiaumont farm was unsuccessful. At several points on the remainder of the front enemy reconnoitering detachments were repulsed. South of Lihons several prisoners were brought in by a German patrol.

Much Artillery Activity.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

London, May 7.—The following report from British headquarters in France was issued tonight by the official press bureau:

To-day there was artillery activity on both sides about Marcourt. The French attack on the heights of the Meuse, Arras, Loos, St. Eloi and Ypres.

ATTACK DENIED BY GERARD.

Ambassador Says He Is Not an Enemy of Germany.

BERLIN, May 7.—In an interview in the National Zeitung James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, is quoted as saying:

"In this crisis, as in all previous crises, I attached the greatest value to removing misunderstandings between Germany and America, and did everything in my power that a conflict between the two countries might be avoided. I want no war between Germany and America. I have never wanted and shall never want one."

All the morning newspapers, with the exception of the Tages Zeitung, reproduced the statement of the Ambassador's interview with Ambassador Gerard.

Opera Company Held

AS FOOD SMUGGLERS

Alberich's Helmet Full of Butter: Siegfried Padded With Fat.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, via London, May 7.—Several members of a German opera company returning home after a prolonged tour through Holland, were arrested here today on the charge of smuggling. The charge was based on the discovery:

One woman had a side of bacon around her waist.

A hollow spear carried by one of the singers was filled with margarine.

Alberich's helmet was filled with butter.

Siegfried's back was padded with fat.

The Dutch customs authorities confiscated all these foodstuffs.

Two Army Officers Killed.

Lieut. Pritchett and Naylor Victims of Auto Accident.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A despatch to the War Department today said that Lieut. Edwin E. Pritchett and Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, both of the Seventh Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., had died as the result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

No details were given.

Lieut. Naylor, who was appointed from the ranks in 1908, was the son-in-law of Col. William A. Simpson, Adjutant-General of the Eastern Department at Governors Island.

Col. Simpson said last night that he had received a brief telegram from Fort Sill stating that Lieut. Naylor and Pritchett had been killed when their automobile crashed into a tree.

Lieut. Pritchett was the son of Dr. Henry Smith Pritchett, noted educator and president of the Carnegie Foundation, who lives at 22 East Ninety-first street.

Lieut. Pritchett said that his son had just returned from service in the Philippines, having been assigned to Fort Sill two months ago.

Lieut. Pritchett was born in St. Louis in 1884 and received his appointment to West Point from Boston through a competitive examination in 1904. He was graduated with high honors, receiving his commission in the field artillery in 1908.

J. H. Schiff Gives \$50,000.

Money to Be Used in Perpetuating Yiddish Classics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Announcement of the gift of \$50,000 from Jacob H. Schiff of New York, to be used in translating and perpetuating the Yiddish language, was made tonight at the annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America. Mr. Schiff was the only speaker.

Mr. Schiff a year ago made a like contribution to the society for the purpose of financing a new revision of the Jewish Bible. This work is well under way and the officers of the society tonight announced that the new Bible printed in English would be off the presses by September.

VILLA CHIEF LED RAIDERS.

Col. Cervantes Took Band Eastward After Defeat at Santa Tomas.

EL PASO, TEX., May 7.—Gen. George Bell, Jr., commander at El Paso, has been informed that Col. Cervantes, chief of Villa, who led the attack against Columbus, is also responsible for the attack upon Glenn Springs and

WILSON DELAYS ACCEPTANCE OF GERMAN REPLY

Virtually Decides to Send
New Note to Remove
Doubt.

FINDS THE PLEDGE
IS VAGUELY HEDGED

Washington, May 7.—President Wilson has virtually decided to write another note to Germany.

Secretary Lansing returned from Annapolis unexpectedly tonight and had a long conference with President Wilson. While the Secretary of State declined to make any comment on his call at the White House, it is understood that it related to negotiations with Germany, late developments in Mexico and the message delivered yesterday by the apostolic delegate expressing the hope of the Pope for an early restoration of peace.

Though the German reply to the President's ultimatum pledges the Imperial Government to suspend illegal methods of submarine warfare and thereby avert an immediate break in diplomatic relations, it is regarded here as having left the whole status of the submarine issue on an uncertain and unsatisfactory basis.

In addition, it is explained, the German note is so worded as to make absolutely necessary the sending of a new communication to Germany which will be not yet been decided. It will probably be discussed at Tuesday's cabinet meeting. The President's official advisers are said to indicate two distinct views in regard to it.

Two Procedures Outlined.

One view is that the President should accept the substance of Germany's pledge at its face value and express gratification on the part of the United States for the decision which the Imperial government has reached. Coupled with this expression of gratification may be a declaration of confidence that the pledge will be scrupulously kept and the misunderstanding between the two governments over the submarine issue happily disappear.

A second statement reiterating the purpose of the United States Government to see that international law is not violated by any of the belligerents, so far as American rights are concerned, is regarded as sufficient to cover Berlin's reference to the British blockade.

The other view is that the President should briefly inform Berlin that the United States has noted Germany's pledge to suspend illegal submarine operations, that this Government fully expects this pledge to be carried out for reasons of humanity, aside from all considerations, and that the United States cannot regard Germany's pledge as conditional upon the resumption of negotiations which the United States might undertake with another belligerent.

The vague points.

It is confidently believed that the President will seek an explanation from the Imperial Government on certain points in the German note which are vague and subject to several interpretations.

There is apparently no desire here to question the good faith of Germany's pledge to suspend illegal submarine operations, but to emphasize the necessity of carrying out the general principles of visit and search of merchantmen. But the German note contains the definite statement that orders to submarine commanders, which have been in effect right along, have been to operate in accordance with the rules of the prize law and search, except in the case of enemy freighters in the war zone.

This part of the note presents a puzzle, for the United States has long insisted that the rules of the prize law are not applicable to submarine operations. The present methods of warfare have not been a subject of serious discussion, but the German note contains the definite statement that orders to submarine commanders, which have been in effect right along, have been to operate in accordance with the rules of the prize law and search, except in the case of enemy freighters in the war zone.

May Ask for Old Orders.

It is probable that the United States is asking for an explanation on this question, so that they may be compared with the rules of the prize law.

Indicated that this would probably form a part of the next communication to Germany.

The President did not go to church this morning, but remained in his study to peruse the official text of the German note. The fact that today is the first anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania did not make the President's task of prolonging the submarine negotiations an inviting one.

Mr. Wilson is understood to be nettled at the turn the submarine issue has taken, though his official duty apparently now makes it mandatory for him to continue negotiating over questions which he believes should have been definitely settled long ago.

The President particularly desired a definite and unequivocal reply to his last note. He finds from the German reply that the German reply the less it is understood. And the fact which is said to be uppermost in his mind is that Germany has not yet made a definite reply.

A Bad Impression.

Germany's reference in the note to the probability of "mistakes" in submarine warfare has made a bad impression here. Secretary Lansing takes the view that mistakes involving human lives are "unforgivable" and that the German reply is regarded as virtually containing a warning that these "mistakes" may recur.

Some of the President's advisers regard this as the most significant of the many loopholes which Germany has left for the future conduct of submarine warfare. All the neutral ships sunk—and each week brings a toll of neutral victims—are ascribed by Germany to "mistakes."

The President and Mr. Lansing have long taken the view that submarine warfare, as conducted in the past by Germany, made it impossible to avoid such mistakes. And Germany now indicates that under the new methods, which are

Continued on Second Page.

VILLA BANDITS KILL FIVE AMERICANS; THREE U. S. TROOPERS DIE IN TEXAS RAID; CONGRESS TO ASK CALL FOR MILITIA TO-DAY

Mexicans Attack Soldiers' Camp, Loot and Burn Glenn Springs.

U. S. CAVALRY FORCE
TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Sergeant Smith With Handful of Men Fights Hard.

DRIVES OFF Foe AFTER A TWO HOUR BATTLE

Bandits Shoot Boy Dead—Soldiers and Civilians Are Missing.

El Paso, May 7.—Sergeant A. Smith and eight men of a troop of the Fourteenth Cavalry, surprised in the darkness and outnumbered twenty to one, fought off and put to flight Mexican bandits estimated to be from fifty to 200 strong last Friday night at Glenn Springs, a settlement in the Big Bend region of Texas a few miles north of the Rio Grande.

Driven from their burning camp to the rock ridges just outside of the settlement, the sergeant and his eight troopers used their rifles so effectively that the Mexicans, yelling impartially, "Viva Carranza," "Viva Villa!" retreated, leaving their dead and wounded, but carrying off twelve cavalry horses and some army equipment, including nine automatic pistols and nine saddles.

Three of the American cavalrymen were killed in three hours of brisk fighting from about 11 P. M. until 2 A. M. They were Privates Cohen, Cole and Rogers.

Two were wounded, one shot through both legs, the other in an arm, neither dangerously. They are Privates Cole and Rogers. Report is positive that four of the troopers are missing, possibly carried off by the bandits. The wounded men were hit trying to stampede the cavalry horses from the corral.

The raid on the settlement and capture of Glenn Springs was the first attack struck by the bandits after they crossed the Rio Grande south of Terlingua, Tex., early on Friday night.

Burned Wax Plant.

After destroying the camp and town and being beaten off by Sergt. Smith and his handful of bandits, the bandits, the El Paso and Terlingua, Tex., burned the factory and shot to death Oscar Compton, Jr., the eight-year-old son of O. G. Compton, superintendent of the wax plant.

Three bullets were fired into the child's body. Mr. Compton and his three children tried to escape when the yelling bandits surrounded his buildings. No word has come from him. He is missing and it is feared that he was killed with his other children.

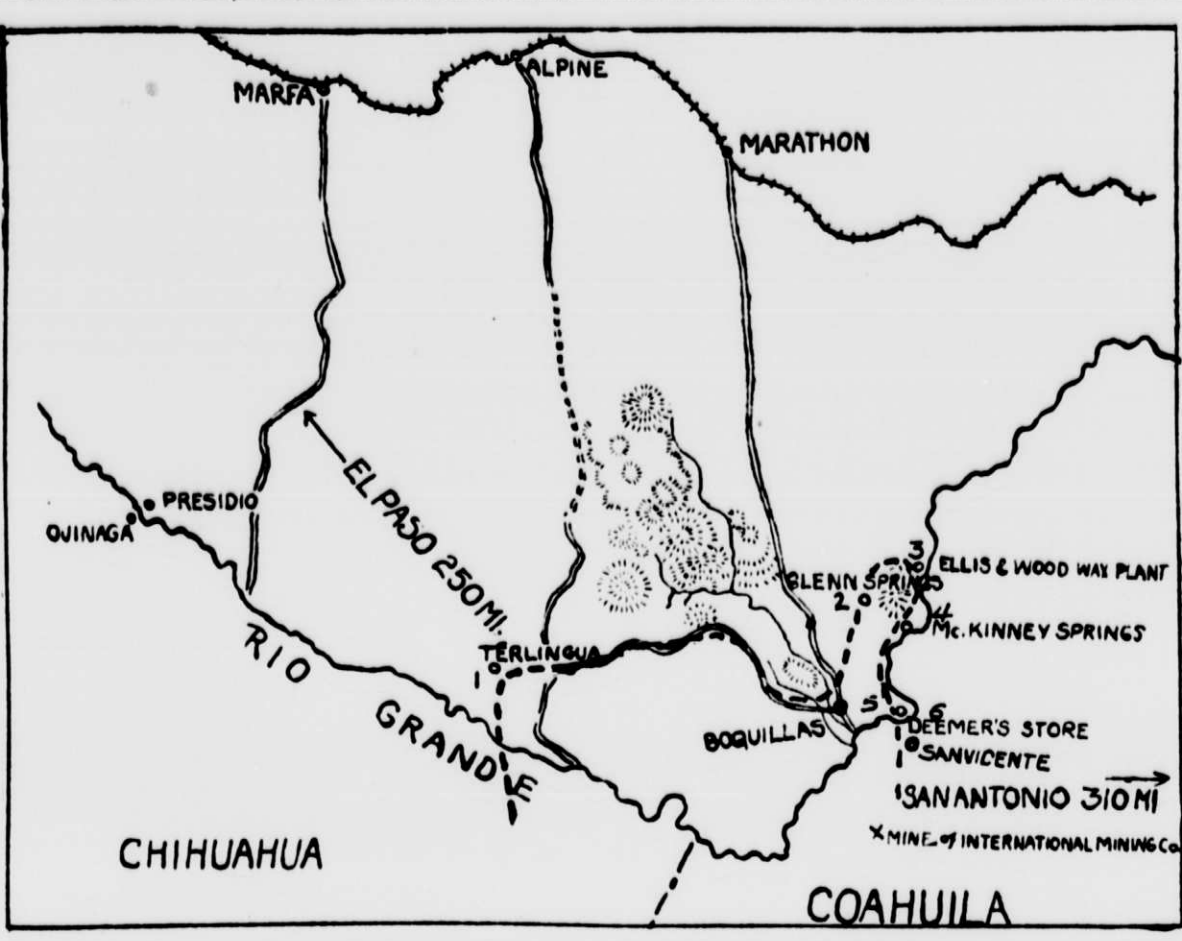
Leaving the wax plant, the bandits crossed south of the Rio Grande, the most important settlement along the Big Bend border, burned the town and looted and set fire to the general store owned by D. Deemer. Deemer was killed, according to a report which reached this city, making the number of the bandits' victims five. It is known that the bandits were seen to do so to make submarine warfare conform to international law.

Just what Germany means by the "probability of mistakes" in submarine warfare has made a bad impression here, as Germany declares, in accordance with this principle. There is so far as the United States is concerned, no doubt that the German reply is regarded as virtually containing a warning that these "mistakes" may recur.

Some of the President's advisers regard this as the most significant of the many loopholes which Germany has left for the future conduct of submarine warfare. All the neutral ships sunk—and each week brings a toll of neutral victims—are ascribed by Germany to "mistakes."

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THE LATEST MEXICAN RAID INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Sketch map made from the Pan-American Bureau's map of the region. The dotted line shows the route followed by the Mexicans, who crossed into Texas south of Terlingua (1) and then struck north-east over the road to Glenn Springs (2), where they surprised the detachment of the Fourteenth Cavalry. They then went around the mountain to the wax plant (3), which they attacked and destroyed. Going south, passing near McKinley Springs (4), they made a dash on Boquillas (5), and then struck eastward to a half mile to Deemer's store (6), where they burned the store. They then recrossed the Rio Grande near San Vicente, nearly opposite Deemer's. United States troops are concentrating at Marathon, Tex., on the Southern Pacific, from where they will start for the raided district. At Presidio, opposite Ojinaga, the people fear the outlaws will attack them.



Col. Frederick W. Sibley.

Who will command cavalry in advance from Marathon.

said that they will be supplied, as matters stand, the cavalrymen will have to use their horses every mile of the way through a difficult country which has no railroads and poor means of communication. And the bandits have two days start.

A contradiction appears in a despatch from the War Department, which says that nine men of the Fourteenth Cavalry, who had started from Alpine for Glenn Springs, reached the scene of the fighting a few hours after the Mexicans fled and that the relief force found that the nine men of the cavalry had all been killed or wounded. Stained ground all about the camp told a plain story. Presumably the Mexicans carried their dead and wounded away with them.

Reports from Alpine, Marathon and other towns in the Big Bend say that the Sheriff of Brewster county has organized a posse to assist in the chase and that the Big Bend settlers are enraged because they had not been able to obtain from Washington sufficient military protection to guard the settlements.

Despatches to this city from towns in the Big Bend indicate that the residents are enraged because they had not been able to obtain from Washington sufficient military protection to guard the settlements.

Appointed in vain.

Reports from Alpine, Presidio, Marathon and other towns say that the settlers have been appealing vainly for government aid to the State Government, and that they were assured by Gen. Funston that they were in no real danger and that the Carranzistas could be trusted to prevent forays into Texas. Now the citizens are organizing into posses and are going south to try to protect themselves.

Meanwhile Gen. Funston, in command at the border, is hurrying troops toward the scene of the murders and robbery. He has placed Col. Frederick Sibley in command of a cavalry detachment which will strike south from Marathon, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and will try to catch up with the bandits before they escape across the river.

Probably Col. Sibley will go into Mexico after them, since his orders are to pursue them into Mexico.

Two troops of the Fourteenth Cavalry, under Major George T. Langhorne, are entrained from Fort Clark for Marathon. Motor trucks are not immediately available, although it is

Private Cohen of New York City

was on sentry duty when the bandits appeared. He gave the alarm and fought them off until he could reach the tents where his comrades were asleep and awakened them. Then the troopers poured rifle fire from the tents until their ammunition was gone and the tents were set on fire.

All of them were more or less burned in escaping from the tent where Private Cohen was killed just as he reached the tent to alarm his comrades.

Probably every man in the detachment would have been killed had the Mexicans not set fire to the frame shack of the settlement before the cavalry tents. Hidden by the smoke, the uninjured and the wounded, who were able to drag themselves along, escaped to cover of rocks and brush and did such effective work with their rifles that the Mexicans quit the fight after a three-hour battle. None of the reports states how many of the bandits were killed and wounded.

Sergt. Smith and his men had to take cover so quickly that there was no time to save side arms. All they could keep in the rush to cover was their rifles and ammunition belts.

Sergt. Smith was the hero of the fight at Glenn Springs. After he was wounded he continued to direct the fight and when the horses in Glenn Springs were fired he put the wounded men upon a motor truck and escaped with them.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Ellis, who lived 300 yards from the scene of the fighting, escaped to the hills until after the bandits left. Then they drove in their automobile to Marathon.

But it appears from all reports that the bandits captured several of the soldiers. Gen. Funston says that two are unaccounted for. Other reports say four.

Attack Wax Plant.

After burning the few houses in Glenn Springs and destroying the wax plant, the Mexicans attacked the El Paso and Terlingua, Tex., burned the factory and shot to death Oscar Compton, Jr., the eight-year-old son of O. G. Compton, superintendent of the wax plant.

The wax plant was burned to the ground and the bandits shot the eight-year-old son of O. G. Compton, an employee of the wax plant, who was a veteran of the Philippine fighting and had served under Funston. The boy was deaf and dumb. Compton is missing.

Flaming with the plant, the raiders turned south to Boquillas, which is the headquarters of the Carranzistas along the Texas-Mexican border, in what is known as the Big Bend country, a vast and thinly settled region north of a great creek in the Rio Grande and which has always been a resort for thieves and bandits, and a fighting ground for the Texas Rangers and United States cavalrymen.

The rangers and the regular army have had many fights with outlaws and with Indians in this country, which is made up mostly of cattle ranches, but which holds a number of size and quicksilver mines, also several factories for making goods from the native candleilla plant.

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